



**MONEY
MAKING
LITTLE
FARMS**

**FOR THE FARMER
WAGE EARNER
OR INVESTOR**

Irrigated Land Company
OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco, Cal.

I N T R O D U C T O R Y

IN the following pages we have accurately but briefly outlined a few of the many desirable features of our irrigated farms; the richest lands and choicest locations in Sutter and Butte Counties, the **heart** of the **great** Sacramento Valley, California.

¶ These lands, on the west bank of the Feather River, are convenient to the cities of Sunset, Live Oak, Gridley, Marysville, Yuba City, Biggs and Sacramento, reached by the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway and the Northern Electric Interurban, connecting the principal towns of this **GREAT VALLEY**.

¶ The additional benefit of river transportation to tide water is a permanent guarantee of low freight rates, the high class **VINEYARDS** and **ORCHARDS** which surround these lands are a sufficient guarantee of the **richness** of the **soil** and what can be accomplished **by you**.

¶ We have already sold over 1500 **LITTLE IRRIGATED FARMS** on **small cash payments** with the balance payable in from three to five years, and established several thriving colonies; therefore, purchasers of one of our farms need not fear they are embarking on anything of an experimental nature. The merit of these little farms is already demonstrated.

¶ In our Colonies the **pleasures** of country life are supplemented by the **comforts** and **conveniences** that go with life in the city, such as frequent trains to nearby cities, electric lights and power, telephones and daily delivery by the grocer, butcher, etc.

¶ It will be to **YOUR ADVANTAGE** to investigate our Sunset and Gridley Colonies and their demonstrated possibilities.

See List of Sales Agents, page 14

IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 324-325 CROCKER BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

For further information address
H. D. COSBY,
General Sales Manager
6 EAST STREET, opp. Ferry Bldg,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

SOIL

Prof. W. W. Mackie, of the U. S. Bureau of Soils, after an exhaustive investigation, reports:

"During a recent trip to Sunset and Gridley, I inspected the soils. It is needless to say that *this body of land represents one of the garden spots of the Sacramento Valley* and is destined to become the home of many prosperous settlers. Already the vast grain fields are giving way to thrifty orchards, vineyards and alfalfa fields. Such permanent and staple crops can mean only one thing—a permanent, enterprising, highly developed community.

"The soils in this region are derived from deposits of mountain sediment land, laid down in ancient lakes, or more recent deposits along the bottoms of streams.

"The alluvial river soils, on account of their content of sand and silt, are admirably adapted to alfalfa and prunes, as well as all kinds of vegetables and truck crops.

"Alfalfa is being extensively planted on the loams and sandy loams.

"In addition to the crops already mentioned, the peach (especially the canning varieties) does well here. These varieties thrive best in the loams and sandy loams.

"The prune is another crop well suited to the region, growing well on all mellow, deep soils.

"The olive thrives to perfection, and the sandier soils are better adapted to the late-ripening Mission and the heavier soils to the earlier, more evenly maturing, Manzanillo.

"Oranges have proven very successful here on the deep reddish loams and clay loams.

"Perhaps the most promising of the undeveloped crops of the region is the Calimyrna fig. This very superior fig of commerce thrives to perfection here, producing fine, thrifty, symmetrical trees.

"Brambles, blackberries and other thorny berries will produce well and offer a fine opportunity for the small orchardist to secure a good revenue from the land cultivated between the rows of the orchard. Strawberries will serve a similar purpose. So, also, will the growing of beans, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, or tomatoes for the cannery become sources of profit while the orchard is too young to bear.

"Grape vines of many varieties grow well, producing heavy crops. Raisin grapes of the Sultana and Thompson varieties will ripen early and dry by sun heat.

"On account of the ease with which crops of citrons or pie melons, pumpkins, beet and other vegetables may be grown in young orchards or in other places on the farm, hog raising will always be very profitable. Alfalfa will carry hogs nicely with a minimum amount of extra feeding. Dairying likewise will always be a prominent and profitable industry.

"With such a wide range of crops growing successfully on such a large body of very uniformly fertile soil, this portion of the Sacramento Valley is certainly assured permanent growth and prosperity."

"W. W. MACKIE."

LOCATION OF PROJECT

The irrigation system of the BUTTE COUNTY CANAL COMPANY is located in the Sacramento Valley, California. This valley includes all that area, largely of alluvial soil, lying between the city of Sacramento on the south, Redding on the north, and between the mountains of the Coast Range on the west, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east. It includes about 3,000,000 acres of arable and comparatively level land. It is the last important section of California to be thrown open to the home-owning farmer, and is remarkably rich in natural advantages. The marvelous and enduring fertility of the soil has largely been the factor which has retarded its best development, as holders of large tracts found it profitable to cultivate grain until diminishing returns and depreciation in quality compelled a change to irrigation and diversified farming. Prof. Elwood Mead, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, an authority on the subject, states: "Southern California has demonstrated the value of irrigation. Northern California illustrates its latent possibilities. When one considers the vast area of the Sacramento Valley, with a surface shaped by Nature for the easy spreading of water; with a soil of great fertility, and a marvelous climate, there is no doubt but that it is to be, during the twentieth century, a great field of activity, not of the farmer alone, but of the engineer, the lawyer, and the student of social and economic questions. The available water supply of this valley (Sacramento) ought to make it the Egypt of the Western Hemisphere."

At the rate homeseekers are coming to California (from 75,000 to 300,000 a year), high grade irrigated land, well located, will soon reach par, and par is anywhere from \$500 to \$1000 per acre, as this land farmed intelligently will pay interest on that amount.

IN THE SUNSET *and*

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GRIDLEY COLONIES



Looking west on Sunset Colonies. A 2190 acre wheat field (Berg Ranch) before we divided it into small farms.

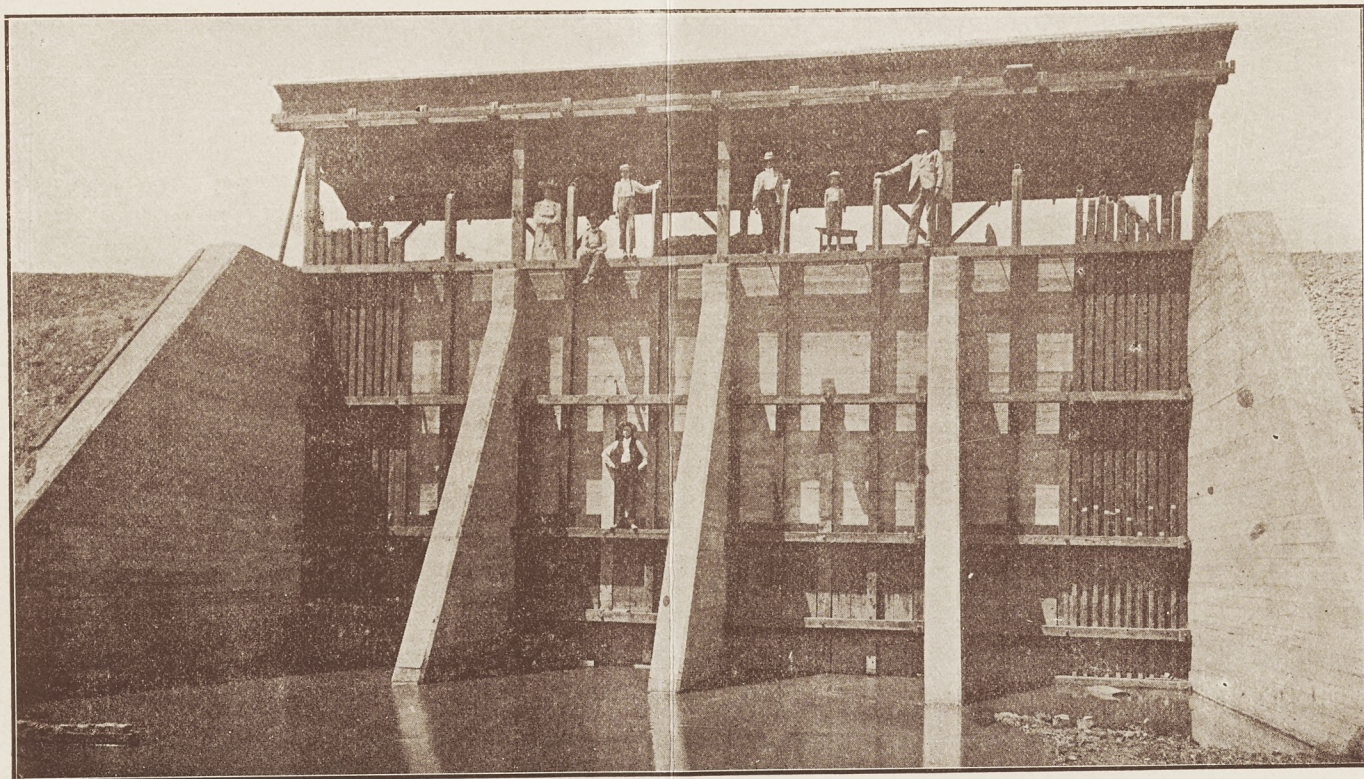
A FEW OF THE PRODUCTS RAISED IN SUNSET AND GRIDLEY COLONIES,
CALIFORNIA

- PEACHES: Sutter and Butte County peaches are admittedly the best in California and command the highest price, six canneries evidencing the demand and the market.
- PRUNES: Are profitable and the best keeping prunes in the State, as admitted by all the packers.
- GRAPES: All varieties are profitably grown, the yield averaging over ten tons per acre.
- ALMONDS: Are good bearers here as elsewhere, and average very profitable.
- ENGLISH WALNUTS: After reaching full bearing yield bountifully with large returns.
- FIGS: An ideal, delicious and remunerative crop.
- OLIVES: From Sutter and Butte Counties take high rank and pay large returns both for oil and the pickled products.
- ORANGES: Many orange and lemon trees afford convincing proof of the success of these fruits and are extremely profitable since they ripen and are marketed several weeks ahead of those of Southern California and thus catch the holiday trade.
- APPLES: An extra fine and profitable product here, rapidly growing in favor and importance, particularly as to early varieties.
- PEARS: Sutter and Butte Counties have long been known as among the best pear growing districts of California.
- ALFALFA: The greatest fodder crop grows here luxuriantly, yielding eight to twelve tons per acre per year; making stock and dairying very profitable.
- VEGETABLES, ETC: Vegetables, small fruits, and berries of all kinds are very profitable on account of quick transportation to ready markets.

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GRIDLEY COLONIES

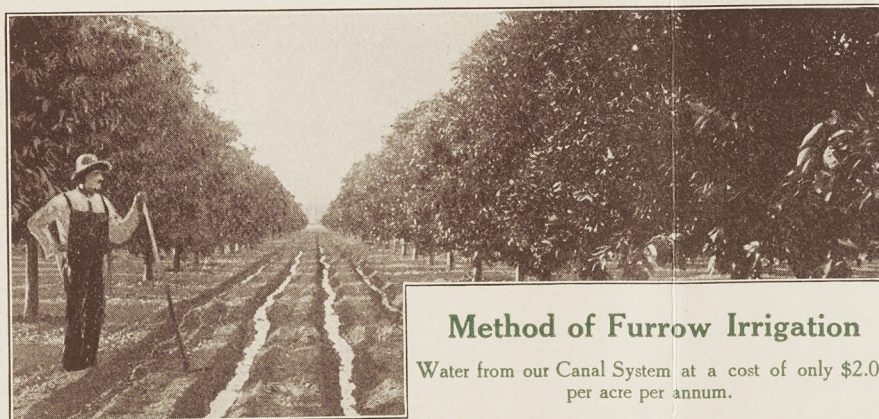


Head Gate Butte County Canal. Concrete Structure, 60 feet wide, 24 feet high. "Needle Gates" are seen on either side. Photographed in the Spring of 1908, before turning water in canal for irrigation.

WATER SUPPLY

Of equal or greater importance than soil and location is that of water supply.

The National Irrigation Congress appointed a special committee of qualified experts, the chairman of which is Samuel Fortier, Chief of Irrigation Investigation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and this committee, reporting on the canal system for our Colonies, states: "Careful records of the flow of Feather River at point of canal diversion give a minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second, or 65,000 miner's inches, sufficient to irrigate 200,000 acres; but as the system is designed to irrigate only 150,000 acres, the sufficiency of water is assured." Copies of this bulletin, which contains much valuable information, can be had on application at this office.



Orange Grove

Method of Furrow Irrigation

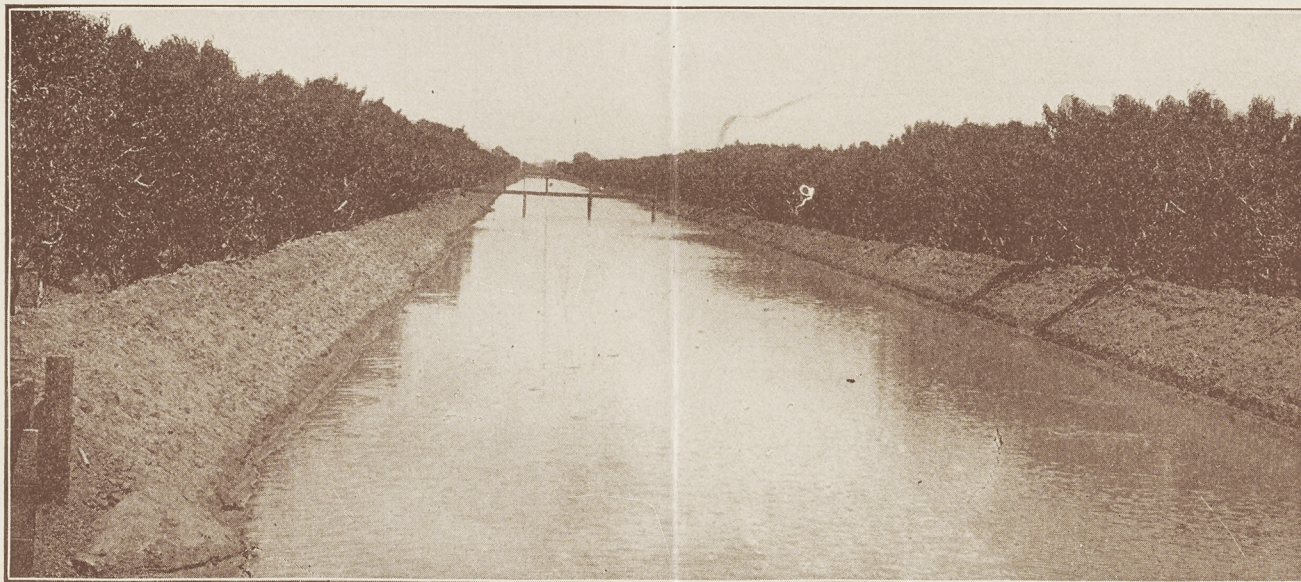
Water from our Canal System at a cost of only \$2.00 per acre per annum.

NO SHORTAGE OF WATER

IN THE SUNSET *and*

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GRIDLEY COLONIES



Main Canal Supplying Water to Irrigate Sunset and Gridley Colonies

The above peach orchard holds world's record for yield, marketing 178 tons from 15 acres, besides several tons dried, and used locally. Price for Sutter County peaches range from \$30 to \$70 per ton.



Irrigation Ditch Through a Gridley Prune Orchard, Butte County, Cal.

ADMINISTRATION OF WATER SYSTEM

The cost of water right and lateral ditches is included in the price of land and the cost of water is fixed by an agreement of record at \$2.00 per acre per annum. The Colonists own the lateral ditch system and have absolute charge of water delivered. The cost of lateral ditch system carrying water to each little farm is also included in cost of land and the colonists maintain and administer the system, each having a proportionate interest therein, represented by stock in lateral ditch companies, and each bearing his proportionate part of cleaning and maintaining the lateral system.

The lateral ditches connect with the main canal and run along the higher levels and the small service ditches take the water from the laterals to accommodate the needs of each individual farmer.

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Melon Crop in Young Fig Orchard, Gridley Colony No. 2, Butte County, California.

PRODUCTS AND RESULTS

R. J. Hunter, the owner of a ten-acre tract in Gridley Colony No. 1, sold this fall the products from a plat of ground measuring one and five-sixths acres on his place, for \$810.00. The small plat of ground was devoted to berries and sweet potatoes.

B. J. Dolan sold from 800 prune trees over \$1400.00 worth of fruit this fall.

A fruit grower east of Gridley sold 300 tons of dried prunes from 80 acres, the price averaging $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

The owner of thirty acres of peach trees near the head of the Butte County Canal, sold the product from his orchard this season for \$17,000.00.

A prune orchard of thirty acres three miles northeast of Gridley has paid its owner a net income of \$150.00 per acre for the past twelve years. The books will prove it.

A fifteen-acre almond orchard near Gridley produced \$1500 worth of nuts last season.

Frank A. Cowee, a settler in Gridley Colony No. 1, received for the month of October, 1907, \$123.00 for the butter fat from ten cows. The cows should also be credited with the milk and butter for a family of five, and the value of the skimmed milk, which was used for hog feed. The cows easily earned \$135.00.

George Thresher, whose place adjoins Colony No. 5, sold, during the past season the strawberries from less than one-half acre of land for over \$300.00.

Strawberries bear the first year of planting and the price is always high with strong demand. Other berries produce phenomenal crops in this soil and climate, and there is a splendid market for them.

DRINKING WATER

Pure drinking water is obtained from wells 20 to 40 feet deep. These wells are bored at an expense of 50 cents per foot.

LUMBER

Rough pine lumber from the mills costs \$15 to \$20 per thousand feet. Finished lumber is proportionately higher.

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Alfalfa Field—Sunset Colonies—Sutter County, California

ALFALFA

ALFALFA—The king of Forage Plants. No better land in the world can be found for growing alfalfa. It yields five to six cuttings per year, averaging eight to twelve tons per acre and worth \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs convey more clearly than words the exact character, appearance and products of our Colony Lands; the possibilities in the

way of *beautiful suburban homes, luxuriant and semi-tropical growths and products* affording a certain and profitable income.

DAIRYING IN THE SUNSET COLONIES

Three-fourths of an acre of alfalfa will carry one dairy cow throughout the year which cow will average a net profit of \$75.00 per annum.

Alfalfa is an ideal food for dairying. A Sacramento Valley Creamery making one ton of butter per day reports 4.6 pounds of butter fat for each 100 pounds of milk, based on the average of 11 years' business. During a like period the farmers received an average price of a little over 26 cents for each pound of butter.



Cattle in a Sutter County Alfalfa Field.

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GRIDLEY COLONIES



Orchard Scene, Sutter County, California.

MONEY IN APPLES

Yuba City. John P. Onstott, of Sutter County, has completed the harvesting of his apple crop, which was large this year. He secured over 75 tons of the fruit off eight acres, for which he received \$40 per ton. The crop was sold to the H. Falk Co. and a greater portion of it was packed and shipped to Los Angeles.—S. F. News Bureau, August 6, 1908.

BIG PROFIT FROM COLONY ALFALFA FIELD

Alfalfa is king. In proof of the statement listen to this: Monday, E. G. Porter, the hay buyer, of this place, paid E. A. Rivers, of Gridley Colony No. 5, \$135.70 for the product of one cutting of alfalfa from seven acres of land. The story is not complete either until it is known that one ton of hay was sold from the field to a neighbor before the crop was baled. This was the third cutting from the field. Gypsum was sown on the land early in the spring, and the heavy yield is attributed in part to that fact. The price paid for the hay was ten dollars per ton.—Gridley Herald, August 26, 1908.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

We can produce a man near Gridley who sold his crop of peaches from 60 acres for \$16,500, or \$275 per acre; another who sold \$2700 worth from 3 acres, \$900 per acre; another who sold 600 tons from 30 acres for \$16,800, or \$560 per acre; another 500-acre peach orchard near Gridley averaged \$230 per acre; these are facts. A prune orchard near Gridley of 30 acres has averaged \$150 per acre net for the last ten years. Grapes do well, and 10 tons to the acre is common, selling from \$12 to \$15 per ton, or \$120 to \$150 per acre. English walnuts bear well, and several groves have been set out this year. Alfalfa will produce a revenue of \$60 to \$100 per acre every year, in connection with dairying and hog-raising.

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ELWOOD MEAD ON IRRIGATION

No more reliable or comprehensive statement of conditions in the Sacramento Valley and the virtue of irrigation there, can be had than the following, taken verbatim from the "Report of Irrigation Investigations in California," by Professor Elwood Mead, and issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Within a radius of five miles in the Sacramento Valley I saw every product of the temperate and semi-tropical zones which I could call to mind. Apples and oranges grew side by side, as did oak and almond trees. There were olives from the south and cherries from the north. A date-palm seemed equally at home with an alfalfa meadow; figs and tokay grapes were apparently as much in their element as the fields of wheat and barley or the rows of Indian corn, some of the stalks of which measured fifteen feet in height. All of these things could have been grown on a single acre, and doubtless have been. It is a sinful waste of opportunities to continue using thousands of acres of this land to grow wheat, which steadily impoverishes the soil and robs the pockets of owners. The irrigable lands of California are no place for bonanza farms. They are far better suited to the creation of 10 and 20-acre homes."



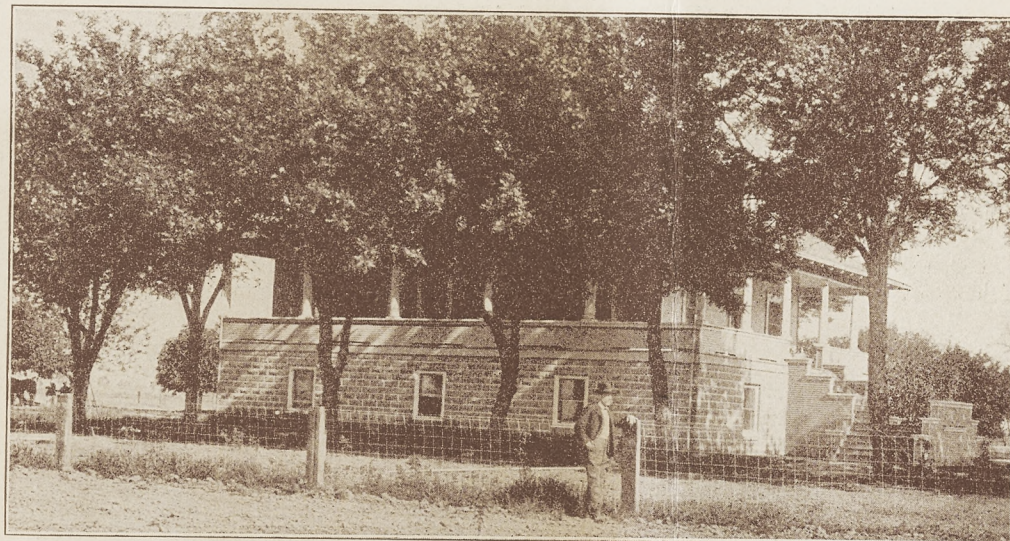
The Beautiful Feather River from Sunset Colony No. 1.

The Feather River affords not only a stable and ideal irrigation supply, but is much sought after for recreation, affording excellent boating and fine fishing—salmon, black bass, striped bass and other varieties of fish are abundant in season. Sunset Colony No. 1 borders for three miles on this beautiful stream and other colonies lie convenient thereto.

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Colonist's Home, Sunset Colony No. 3, Sutter Co., California

SUNSET, SUTTER COUNTY, CAL.

Ten miles north of Marysville is this new station for the Sunset Colonies, established on the famous old Berg ranches of 5000 acres of the best lands of rich and fertile Sutter County, between the Feather and Sacramento Rivers. The main Sutter County canal has been constructed and many miles of laterals are now being rapidly dug. This region is famous for its figs, peaches, apples, oranges, nuts, berries and grapes, its Indian corn, vegetables and alfalfa, and must soon become the home of a compact, prosperous population.

GRIDLEY, BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

This is the business center of a fine wheat district, now passing, like others, into fruit and dairying interests. One of the largest sections of uniformly good land to be found in the State is hereabout. It is a deep loam soil, and grows anything. The construction of the Butte County canal, now completed, has greatly helped this section. It will irrigate 150,000 acres in Sutter and Butte counties. The water is taken from Feather River. This is a region of good rainfall, and no crop failures have been recorded for 40 years, but irrigation increases production and makes diversified farming more profitable. Many large tracts are being broken up and placed on the market by the Irrigated Land Co. of California, and this will make this a region of small farms, with conditions assuring prosperous homes. Here the farmer can raise hemp or hops, flax or oranges, nuts or grapes, stock, grain, sugar beets, alfalfa, all kinds of fruits and vegetables, and find the climate as delightful as one could wish. Gridley has 2,000 inhabitants.

BIGGS—The resources here are the same as around Gridley. The town is the shipping point, and is one of beauty, taste and enterprise. It has a fine modern hotel, shaded streets and paved sidewalks, pretty parks, and owns its own water and light systems.

MARYSVILLE is a thriving prosperous city and one of the best interior cities of California. With a population of about 8000, Marysville does a large wholesale and retail business and furnishes a good market for all products.

YUBA CITY, the county seat of Sutter County, is the center of a very rich orchard country. Marysville and Yuba City can be reached from Sunset by the Southern Pacific Railway or the Northern Electric Railway in twenty minutes.

SACRAMENTO, capital of the State, population 60,000. Fifty-one miles from Sunset colonies.

CHICO is the largest city in Butte County and Oroville the county seat. Oroville, Chico and Gridley have high schools. A State Normal School is located at Chico.

The timber resources of Butte County are extensive, particularly pine. The Diamond Match Company has the largest mills in the United States located at Chico and Stirling City, with an investment of \$4,000,000 and a monthly pay roll of \$75,000.

The largest gold dredging field in the world surrounds Oroville, the county seat. In the mountains back of Oroville are quartz veins which, with intelligent development, will produce indefinitely.

LIVE OAK, Sutter County, Cal., is a thriving town, located at the northwest corner of our Sunset Colony No. 1, and is the crossing point of the Northern Electric Ry. and the main line of the Southern Pacific Ry., named from its many spreading oaks. It is an attractive place and offers good schools, churches, general stores, etc.

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WHERE COMFORTS GO WITH PROFITS

The rapid development of the great Sacramento Valley is best exemplified in, around and about our Sunset and Gridley Colonies, and many millions of dollars of outside capital, attracted by the vast potential resources of this vicinity, are making here a center, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

Irrigation, and the tendency to divide large tracts, formerly sown to cereals, into "*money making little farms*," is rapidly increasing the population and greatly increasing the wealth and value of the annual output. Where one non-resident formerly controlled 20,000 acres of wheat lands, there are now from 1000 to 1500 little farms whose owners are engaged in more diversified and intensive farming than was possible under the old system.

The price of these little farms is therefore ever on the increase from year to year and the opportunity to purchase at the present prices and terms can never be duplicated.

A knowledge of farming is of course desirable, but not necessary. Man's inherent agricultural instincts are never removed entirely, and with the carefully prepared matter available from government sources, one will soon learn to plant and till his own ground, in the meantime, keeping hens, and planting such vegetables as will always keep a full table for himself and family. The Government has located at Chico the chief plant introduction garden in the United States. The selection is due to the soil, the climate, and the general adaptability of agricultural conditions to intensive and varied farming.

Mechanics, merchants and professional men in all lines, are buying here because no farm is located more than three miles from a goodly town and they find opportunity to profit by their professional knowledge in addition to their farms. *Moreover, they find at hand all modern and social conveniences*, graded schools, churches, libraries and newspapers, electric lights for their homes, telephones, running water, and interurban car service. In fact the city bred man need not fear that the life in Sunset and Gridley Colonies is to

be secured only by the sacrifice of social advantages. Many make their homes on their Little Farms and carry on their business in town.

Thousands of men in factories, wearing themselves out in a struggle for mere subsistence and bringing up their children to a heritage of smoky slavery can here find the place to "grow," get "elbow room," and "breathing space," and a healthy heritage for their children.

Other thousands, clerks and small business men, paying daily a terrible price for the maintenance of a sorry state of genteel poverty in cities, having nothing to look forward to but release in the grave from the stress and worry and ill-health of their dreary lives, can find relief, health and prosperity in Sunset and Gridley Colonies.

To professional men who have discovered their ineptitude for chosen vocations and see nothing in the future but the uncertain prospect of bare livelihood as the reward of increasing drudgery and deprivation—a life without a feature—here is life with many features.

YOURS IF YOU WISH.



New High School Building, Gridley. All the Colonies are in the District

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GRIDLEY COLONIES



Packing the famous Calimyrna Figs.



Gridley Packing House, Where the Dried Fruits are Sold.



Drying Fruit in the Sun.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL

employed. Work in orchards, vineyards and on farms keep many people busy during the various seasons. The Hamilton Sugar Beet Factory is at Hamilton, Cal., eleven miles west of Chico, and as a new industry in the Sacramento Valley is proving a success. Last year, 1907, it employed 300 men, and turned out a product valued at \$265,000.

Canneries and Packing houses afford employment at good wages for hundreds of men, women, boys and girls. Mechanics are paid good wages and are constantly

IN THE SUNSET *and*

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Sutter County is noted as being the only Prohibition County in California, having adopted prohibition in 1893, and since resolutely maintained the same.

THE BEST LAND IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

It's the most satisfactory.
It takes less work to cultivate.
It gives the earliest crops and the biggest returns.
It will produce the largest income on the investment.
Its increase in value will be two-fold.
We don't advise cheap land for diversified farming.

Your money works in Sunset and Gridley Colonies while you sleep, and will pay you from 100 to 300 per cent per annum. And it is the safest investment you can make, because no stock market or irregular banking officials can affect your returns.

PRICES

TRACTS of five, ten and twenty acres or more with perpetual water rights, for irrigation,

\$75 to \$150 per acre.

VILLA LOTS, about two and one-half acres, close to town, with perpetual water rights for irrigation with every lot. Per lot,

\$500 to \$1000

BUSINESS LOTS, 25x140 in Sunset,

\$50 to \$250

The difference in the price of agricultural land is largely a matter of location. There is practically no difference in soil.

TERMS

Terms, one-quarter cash; balance in four equal annual installments, with interest at six per cent per annum net. Pay more than one-quarter cash or all cash if you wish. Take possession as soon as you make your first payment.

We can have your land planted for you to anything you want, and taken care of until you get ready to occupy it.

REFERENCES:

Any Mercantile Agency.
Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, California.
Rideout Bank, Gridley, California.



The Malaga Grape as grown on our Colony Lands



The Calimyrna Fig (greatly reduced).

OPPORTUNITY

In conclusion let us say to you that California is today the land of opportunity and nowhere in all this splendid State can you do better than in Sunset and Gridley Colonies. For the intelligent man, the farmer and fruit grower and the artisan, the man who wants to build himself a home, a home that will support him, Sunset and the Gridley Colonies offer splendid inducements.

To see is to believe. Come and see for yourself. Investigate to your heart's content. The more you investigate Sunset and Gridley Colonies the better you will like them. If you are unable to come, write us. Tell us frankly how you are situated and what you want. We will reply, fully and frankly, and give you such information as you may desire. There is much more that could be written of this fruitful country than is contained in this little booklet.

Address correspondence to

IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

H. D. COSBY, Sales Manager

6 East Street (Opposite Ferry Building)

Phone Kearny 302

San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH OFFICES:

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M. N. SHELDON, Manager

128 D Street

Marysville, Cal.

SELMER MAGNUS, Manager

215 South Spring Street

Los Angeles, Cal.

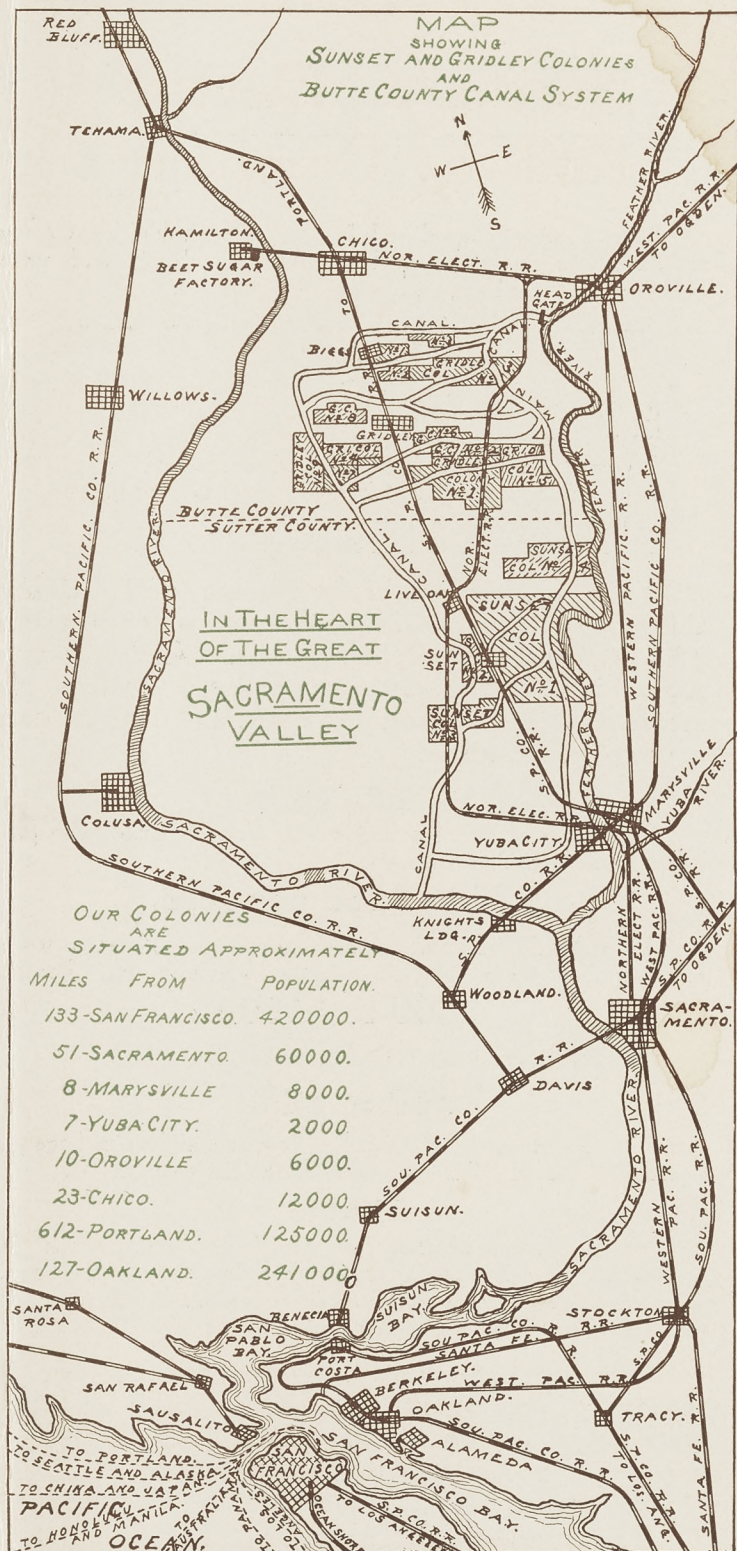
CAPT. T. F. A. OBERMEYER

270 Van Ness Avenue

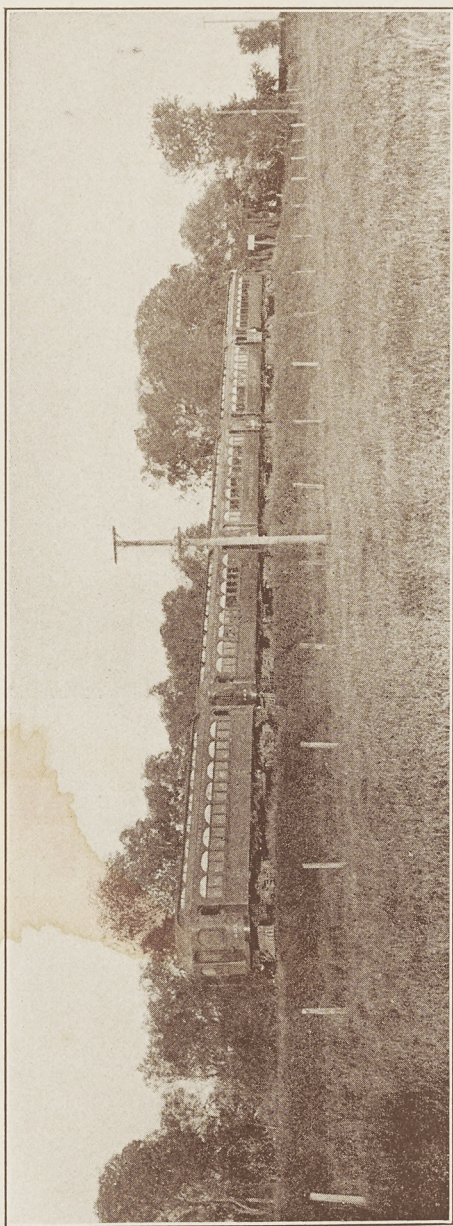
San Francisco, Cal.

Or apply to our Local Agent

MAP SHOWING SUNSET AND GRIDLEY COLONIES AND BUTTE COUNTY CANAL SYSTEM



Northern Electric Railway Company



Passenger Service through Sunset and Gridley Colonias.

YOU CAN REACH ANY POINT IN

The Great Sacramento Valley, Cal.

Via

THREE ROUTES

of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The Southern Pacific traverses this magnificent valley, passing through Sunset and Gridley colonies, touching all principal points. Fast and comfortable trains afford the traveler the best of service. Tickets sold from any eastern point. For complete information, time tables, folders and literature apply to any SOUTHERN PACIFIC agent or address

CHAS. S. FEE, JAS. HORSBURGH, Jr.,
Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt.

FLOOD BUILDING,
San Francisco, California

New York, L. H. NUTTING, 349 Broadway
Chicago, W. G. NEIMYER, 120 Jackson B'lv'd
Cincinnati, W. H. CONNOR, 53 E. 4th St.



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